

OSHA & NFPA – What Are The Rules?

Officer Leadership Career Track Program







FIREFIGHTER LODD - 2007

- On-Duty Firefighter Fatalities 115
 - 49 Career (42.6%)
 - 3 Wildland Full-Time (2.60%)
 - 2 Paid on Call (1.73%)
 - 59 Volunteer (51.3%)
 - 1 Wildland Contract (0.86%)
 - 1 Industrial (0.86%)
 - Number of Multiple Firefighter Fatality Incidents: 7
 - Number of Firefighter Fatalities Associated with Wildland Incidents: 10



FIREFIGHTER LODD - 2007

- Type of Duty:
 - 24 Responding (20.8%)
 - 11 Training (9.56%)
 - 37 On-Scene Fire (32.1%)
 - 8 On-Scene Non-Fire (6.95%)
 - 13 After (11.3%)
 - 20 Other On-Duty (17.3%)
 - 2 Returning (1.73%)



Compliance

- Meeting OSHA standards is required in the workplace.
- OSHA standards provide a foundation for hazard identification and control.
- Knowledge of OSHA standards provides valuable insight into understanding and implementing safety programs and systems.
- Application of OSHA standards provides safe workplaces from recognized hazards.
- However, OSHA standards do not cover all hazards.



Origin of OSHA Standards

- Consensus Standards
- Proprietary Standards
- Federal laws in effect when the Occupational and Health Act became law.



Consensus Standards

- Developed by industry-wide standard developing organizations and are discussed and substantially agreed upon through consensus by industry.
- American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
 - ANSI standard B56, 1-1969 Powered Industrial Trucks
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
 - NFPA 30 (1970) Flammable & Combustible Liquids is OSHA standard 1910:106
 - NFPA 471 & 472 (1987) became 1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER).



Proprietary Standards

- Professional experts within specific industries, professional societies, and associations prepare proprietary standards.
- Proprietary standards are determined by a straight membership vote, not by consensus.
 - Compressed Gas Association, Pamphlet P-1, "Safe Handling of Compressed Gases."
 - Covers requirements for safe handling, storage and use.



Federal Laws

- Some federal laws in effect before the OSH Act are enforced by OSHA.
 - Federal Supply Contracts Act
 - Federal Service Contracts Act
 - Contract Work Hours & Safety Standards Act (Construction Safety Act).
 - National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act.



Horizontal & Vertical Standards

- Most standards are "horizontal" or "general" which means they apply to any employer in any industry.
- Some standards are relevant only to a particular industry are called "vertical" or "particular" standards.



General Duty Clause:

- Sec. 5(a) each employer:
 - (1) shall furnish to each of his employee's employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees;
 - (2) shall comply with occupational safety and health standards promulgated under this act.
- Sec. 5(b) each employee:
 - (1) shall comply with occupational safety and health standards and all rules, regulations, and orders issued pursuant to this act which are applicable to their own actions and conduct.



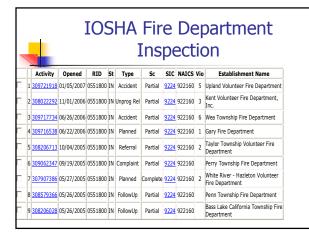
What Are The Rules?

- OSHA is responsible for promulgating legally enforceable standards.
- OSHA standards may require conditions or the adoption or use of one or more practices, means, methods or processes reasonably necessary and appropriate to protect workers on the job.
- It is the responsibility of employers to become familiar with standards applicable to their establishments and to ensure that employees have and properly use personal protective equipment when required for safety.



What Are The Rules?

- Employees must comply with all rules and regulations that are applicable to their own actions and conduct.
- Where OSHA has not promulgated specific standards, employers are responsible for following the Act's general duty clause.
- OSHA standards fall into 4 categories"
 - General Industry (emergency response)
 - Maritime
 - Construction (tactical rescue)
 - Agriculture





29 CFR 1910:134 Respiratory Protection

- This standard requires a specific written plan that works with the overall PPE written plan 29 CFR 1910:132, also known as a "Certified Hazard Assessment."
- Requires annual training and the employer must certify personnel as "qualified."
- Failure to have and maintain these plans have caused numerous departments to be cited for failure to meet the program requirements.



29 CFR 1910:1200 Hazard Communication

- This standard is the Number #1 cited standard throughout general industry by both Federal and State OSHA.
- This standard requires a specific written plan.
- Requires annual training by the employer.



29 CFR 1910:120

Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER)

- This standard requires a very in-depth written plan.
- Establishes training requirements for "emergency response operations."
- Requires that the employer establish duty positions and to train personnel to meet these duty positions.
- Requires training in Incident Command System (ICS).



29 CFR 1910:1030 Bloodborne Pathogens

- This standard requires a written plan.
- Requires annual training.





29 CFR 1910:156 Fire Brigades

- This standard requires a statement or written policy regarding the fire brigade.
- Requires annual training.





29 CFR 1910:38 Emergency Action Plans

- This standard requires a written plan.
- What does the fire department do, when it is confronted with an emergency?
- Requires annual training.



29 CFR 1910:39 Fire Prevention Plans

- This standard requires a written plan.
- Requires annual training.



29 CFR 1910:

Subpart D – Walking-working surfaces

- This section covers various types of ladders and working surfaces.
- Addresses fall protection, such as working on roofs, etc.



29 CFR 1910:146 Permit-Required Confined Spaces.

- This standard requires a very specific written plan.
- Requires annual training.

29 CFR 1910:106

Flammable and Combustible Liquid Storage

 This standard covers both in station operations and emergency scene operations, where the use of flammable and combustible liquids is used.

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Summary

- OSHA is the law!
 - NFPA can be used against us.
- Compliance is not an "option"...it is "mandatory."
 - There is assistance to help you come into compliance...you just need to call!
- We can help you, but you have the responsibility to protect your people!

